

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

In his "The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861" (Putnam's), C. G. Woodson says of the abolitionist agitation that it excited the more active minded of the Negroes. The story of Toussaint l'Ouverture and the talk of the rights of man that followed after the French revolution were disturbing influences. About Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston and New Orleans insurrectionary ideas were spread by Negroes coming from unhappy Santo Domingo in 1793. In 1800 "General" Gabriel, a slave, led an uprising in Virginia, and there was one in South Carolina. In 1816 Camden and in 1822 Charleston were threatened by Negro plots. Denmark Vesey, a slave who had bought his freedom, was an arch-conspirator. There were uprisings, more or less extensive, in North Carolina, and in 1831 Nat Turner's mad raid spread terror among the white folks of Southampton county, Virginia.

While these disorders were going on, however, the elementary education of the mass of the colored population was proceeding quietly. That it should do so was simply inevitable. Innumerable cases are cited of slaves, intelligent and ambitious and not at all inclined to political rebellion or anarchy, who learned to read and write and made good use of those fundamental acquisitions in advancing themselves along the road to "higher" learning. In their own upward progression they lifted others, the natural and efficient form of "uplift."

When in its later phases the colonization movement centered upon Liberia its more liberal advocates favored higher education for Negroes in the hope that enlightenment would make them so discontented with the lot of their race in this land that they would voluntarily emigrate. In the South the general feeling among colonizationists was that the education should be conditional on expression of intention to carry it away from the American Negro. The promoters of the scheme planned to educate young Negroes in "mechanic arts, agriculture, science and Biblical literature," while the exceptionally bright ones were to be fitted for professional life and for public office. A curious museum of antiquities is the result of this investigation; from a school opened at Parrish, N. J., in 1817 to give a four-year course to "African youth" of "talent, discretion and piety" and similar efforts at Newark, N. J., and Hartford, Conn., to the African Education society and the scramble for the "Koinassio fund" that seems never to have existed but in the imagination of the colonizationists.

Unyielding opposition of free Negroes and abolitionists, who "could see no philanthropy in educating persons to prepare for doom in a deadly climate," kept the institutions planned by the colonizationists from materializing. At Philadelphia in 1830 a "convention of the free people of color" centralized the opposition. Thereafter the colonizing propaganda in this country was concentrated upon individual cases, and the policy of push was changed to one of pull; that is to say, the plan was to make Liberia attractive instead of making the United States repulsive.

It was in 1816 that the National Colonization society of America was organized, that strange compound of sentiment and business. Lieutenant Stockton made a treaty with native princes in 1821. The native headmen themselves were slow to give up their

When it is realized how far the Negro has come in the last fifty years it is not hard to account for the extent and degree of confidence in his future. The census of 1910 shows that two out of every five persons engaged in gainful occupations in the 16 southern states are Negroes. Of the entire Negro population in these states 63 per cent are in some form of industrial occupation. Of all the Negroes engaged in industrial activities 69 per cent are agricultural workers. Something like a million Negroes have developed from agricultural laborers to farmers in 50 years.

The efforts of the colored man to help himself have been strongly in his favor, for they have inspired the confidence of the white people and made a plan of co-operation between the two much easier than it would otherwise have been. Because of this new valuation of the agricultural or industrial Negro there has come a truer appreciation of the human qualities involved.

There has been the feeling that the fine qualities in the character of the faithful slave were the fruitage of

Signor Marconi has been inspecting the wireless stations of Italy, and has found them ready for any war emergency.

The erection of two universities, one at Cape Town and the other at Pretoria, is being urged by a government commission.

It is all right for a woman to pretend her dinner was a failure, but it is a wise husband who disagrees with her.

In Good Company.

When Prof. Walter Raleigh, an Englishman, was a direct descendant of the original Sir Walter Raleigh, was asked to lecture at Princeton college, Professor Root of Princeton went down to the station to meet the distinguished visitor and escort him to his rooms. Professor Root did not know Professor Raleigh, but he took a chance on being able to locate him in the crowd that got off the train. Walking up to a man that he thought looked like him, he said: "I beg your pardon, but am I addressing Walter Raleigh?" The man looked at him for a moment and replied: "No, I am Christopher Columbus. Walter Raleigh is in the smoking room with Queen Elizabeth."—Life.

Undergraduate Philosophers.

end of the slave trade, but by 1822 their objections were overcome and settlement was begun. It was in 1847 that the colony was made independent, marking the end of an extraordinary episode of mixed philanthropy and politics.

A suit was filed in the Supreme court to gain compensation for work performed by slaves during the years from 1859 to 1868, in the production of cotton in the southern states and preparation of this cotton for the market. William G. McAduo is made the defendant in his official capacity as secretary of the treasury. The plaintiffs are H. N. Johnson of Louisiana; R. Bowers of Texas; C. B. Williams of Mississippi, and Mamie Thompson of Tennessee, who say in the bill of complaint that they sue for themselves and others similarly interested.

The bill sets forth that the secretary of the treasury of the United States obtained possession, and the defendant herein now holds the custody, of certain money which was a part of the fruit of the labor of the plaintiffs amounting to \$68,072.388 under "internal revenue tax on raw cotton," and that this sum is not the legitimate property of the United States, and should be paid to those by whose labor the cotton yielding this revenue was produced.

Another paragraph of the bill reads: "Plaintiffs and such of them as claim here as heirs were subject to a system of involuntary servitude in the above named states, and other states commonly known as the Southern States."

Referring further to the conditions under which the services were rendered, the petition says: "That the system of involuntary servitude by which plaintiffs were dominated, to wit: under and by force plaintiffs and their ancestors, against their free will of action and by coercion and justifiable fear of bodily injury or destruction, to render said labor."

The petition was filed by Attorney E. M. Hewlett, as the local attorney representing Attorneys Cornelius J. Jones of Muskogee, Oklahoma, and H. A. Guess. Jones, who is said to have prepared the bill of complaint, is a colored lawyer. The petition asks that the case be referred to a master in chancery, to take proof of the claims of the parties interested, and that a bill of discovery be issued to ascertain among whom the money shall be distributed and the amounts that each shall receive, and to have the secretary of the treasury disclose the source from which the sum held by him was derived.

When a man gets married the other fellows tell him he's a lucky dog. But there is no certainty about it either way until he has been married four or five years.

A "live wire" who visited our town last week moved on as soon as he learned that the custom here is to exact cash in advance from those who follow his profession.

If an attempt were made to pick out the meanest man in town you would get more votes and so should we.

Most of the values are fixed by fools in the possession of money.

hardships and careful training, and there was a doubt about these qualities springing from a different, freer soil. But southern whites are now coming to believe that these qualities depended not upon accidental conditions of slavery, but resided in the possibility of their human nature. The basis of this conviction is distinctly religious. White people have greater confidence in the Negro because they have greater confidence in all humanity.—Marc N. Goodnow, in the Chicago Daily News.

The North sea is the greatest fishing ground in the world, and, despite the great activity of the fishermen, there seems to be no diminution of the catch.

There is no fixed standard. Many regard the bestowal upon a candidate for initiation of the side degrees of a lodge as a highly humorous proceeding.

An extensive deposit of asphalt of high quality has been discovered in the Philippines.

If you have children of your own you will be worried by them. If you have no children you will be worried by well-meaning persons who want you to adopt children.

It is hard to improve on Eph Wiley's system. Eph gets everything he wants at home and is permitted to do as he pleases by telling his wife he loves her.

A dollar in a man's pocket is worth two that he owes.

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Undergraduate Philosophers.

Coiffures for the Small Turbans



Just how the modish girl manages to achieve certain things is the question that engages the attention of other girls and inspires the wonderment and awe of the sterner sex. How does she get on a tiny turban over the mass of fluffy hair which crowned her head a moment? Where has said hair disappeared? How does she take on, with the foolish little turban, a "no-body home" expression that suits it exactly but makes one look twice to be sure of her identity? Some of these questions can be answered and some cannot, because the maid herself hardly knows how she manages.

Just now some of the new hair dressing styles demand that the forehead shall be uncovered and that simplicity in the coiffure be made a feature of its attraction. Some daring souls have even gone to the extreme of combing the hair straight back from the forehead and twisting the ends into a plain, high coil at the top of the head. A round, young face with an abundance of hair to frame it may manage a coiffure of distinction by such simple means, but nearly all people need soft, curving lines about the forehead.

A clever coiffure is shown in the picture, in which the hair is not waved but laid in pretty curves about

the face by pinning locks of it at each side to form what are called "water waves." One way of doing this is to dampen the hair and comb it back. A band is then bound tightly about the head and the hair pulled forward in curves by means of the toilet comb. The waves are then pinned with small wire pins in the position left by the comb.

The back hair may be arranged in a psyche knot, as shown in the picture, or in three flat coils across the back of the head. Or it may be worn in a high coil at the top of the head. In any case the band is not taken off until the hairdress is finished.

Narrow velvet bands about the hair are very fashionable, and they are also very useful in holding the hair in place.

Stripes Popular.

A season of stripes—everything; gowns, hats, sunshades, furniture! 'Twould be easier to delineate what is not striped than what is. The modish stripe of black and white, red and white and white with green, has found its way to square-shaped candles, too. Twenty cents each are these, and just the thing for some room—possibly yours.

Made Elegant by Needlecraft



No one fails to appreciate the charm of the lace-trimmed and fluffy night dresses that make up the mass of these garments. Always their producers are presenting new designs that captivate the eye with the dainty combination of ribbons and laces. But there is another charm which belongs to the hand-embroidered gown—it is the charm of elegance as well as beauty. There is nothing quite equal to find hand embroidery in expressing a refinement of taste, in undergarments and other lingerie.

The needlewoman who can do fine work can provide herself with lingerie fit for a queen by virtue of her needlecraft. Or if she wishes to turn her accomplishment to profit she may be sure that an appreciative world is ready to admire—and pay for—expert needlework. No one should put a low price on first-class hand embroidery—not time alone, but ability to do and quality of workmanship are to be considered in fixing its price.

A fine hand-embroidered gown is shown in the picture. All edges are scalloped and finished with even buttonhole stitching. A floral spray and butterflies are portrayed on the sheer batiste surface by means of the needle. A graceful pattern, small flowers and butterflies and the use of appropriate

stitches combine to make the success of the design.

Gowns of this kind are prettiest when cut by the simplest patterns. In the example shown here the sleeves and body are in one; the shape of a flaring sleeve is outlined by scallops embroidered in lines on the body. They merely add graceful lines and pleasing workmanship, that is, they are a part of the "finish" which makes the hand-embroidered garment elegant above others.

Lightweight, smoothly woven linen or the best of fine cotton fabrics are the materials which it is worth while to choose when handwork is to be used in decorating lingerie.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Gold Fringe Trimming.

Do you remember the time when the mere mention of fringe as a trimming for gowns caused you to curl up your lips and elevate your nose? Do not distort your features when you read of gold fringe trimming, for it is most effective and really enables the gown to be described as gorgeous.

The fringe is used around the bottom of the skirt, in a diagonal line across the front of the bodice and along the edge of the flowing sleeves of tulle, quite a few new garments may be added to your wardrobe by using the dainty gold fringe.

Dotted Chiffon Gowns.

Chiffon figured in large polka dots of contrasting color is used for some very smart-looking frocks, but models of very graceful and conservative of line and utterly without elaboration. A good example of such treatment is a frock of sand color chiffon polka dotted largely in dark blue.

TOE IS MORE QUIET

RAIMENT LACKS BRIGHTNESS OF OTHER YEARS.

Parisian Milliners, as Well as Those in America, Are Agreed on That Point—High Turban Is Feature of the Fashions.

The milliners in Paris, and consequently here, are feeling the scarcity of plumage as their sisters, the dress-makers, are feeling the famine in new cloths. No European woman would wear aligrettes today, not from a sense of belated tenderness toward the birds whose torture they countenanced as did the Americans by making the aligrette fashionable and high-priced, but from a sense of sadness that expresses itself in sober dressing. To wear jewels, gayly colored clothes, aligrettes, flashing and conspicuous novelties, would be in the worst of taste. Even the gayest and most irresponsible set of women in Paris and Vienna would not so offend public opinion; it is certain that such influence must have its weight on the feminine apparel in the world.

Therefore aligrettes are barred in Europe, also other high-priced plumage. The milliners have turned to simple effects, as they have been doing off and on for several years, but this season the simplicity is not accompanied by soaring prices. There is moderation. Whether or not America will follow their example no one can tell but the milliners. It is probable that the same truly terrible valuation will be put on French hats or their copies with the explanation that the war risk of getting them adds to their monetary value. If the expensive plumage is lacking and only ribbons or bows of satin prevail, such as the French are wearing now, then it will be difficult to demand a hundred dollars for one hat, as has been done so often that the wealthy pay the price without cavil.

The very high turban, by the way, appears in the new Paris millinery. It is the kind that was exploited two years ago and looks remarkably strange in contrast with the flat shapes we have accepted.

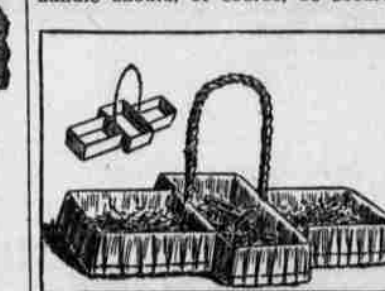
The shapes are not exaggerated in any of the fashionable hats. They are not even first cousins to those curious things that were adopted by the smartly dressed to their undoing. You remember the hats of yesterday that needed the most skillful posing and perfect coiffing for their success? How many unfortunate ones went down to their sartorial deaths wearing those shapes!

GOOD DESIGN FOR PIN TRAY

Will Keep the Small but Indispensable Articles in Their Separate Compartments.

Here is a pretty little pin tray for keeping pins of various kinds separate from each other. It is made from portions of three large-size match boxes, arranged in the diagram on the left of the illustration, and fastened together with patent fasteners run through the sides of the boxes where they touch each other. The different compartments are loosely lined with soft silk and the sides of the boxes are covered with a frill of the same, finished off at the edge with a single row of feather-stitching worked with pale blue silk.

The handle of the tray is made with two strands of wire twisted together and fastened in position by means of running the four ends of the wire in and out the sides of the boxes. This handle should, of course, be secured



in prior to covering the boxes with the silk. The wire is covered with narrow ribbon twisting around and around it until it is entirely hidden.

EASILY MADE DRESSING CAPE

Most Useful Article May Be Constructed Quickly and Will Be Found of Value.

A dressing cape is a most useful article to have when (tidying one's hair or shampooing); it saves a dressing jacket and can be simply put on when there would not be time to don a more elaborate affair. This cape is simply made out of a small fine linen towel; fold the towel across in half, find the center and there cut out a circle large enough to go round the neck. The cir-

TO TELL LINEN FROM COTTON

Not Always an Easy Matter, Yet There Are Definite Rules to Be Observed.

Linens are hard to distinguish from cotton especially when the cotton is mercerized or the material heavily starched and well finished.

If the threads are carefully examined it will be found that the cotton thread is the more exact in twist, becomes fuzzy when rubbed between the fingers and when quickly broken the twisted ends usually curl up.

The linen fibers are long and when spun into thread are strong, smooth, and lustrous. These threads are rather irregular in appearance and break with the straight uneven ends.

When burned, the ends of cotton thread spread out like a paint brush, while linen threads are even and compact.

A drop of glycerin on linen causes it to become more transparent but does not affect cotton in the same way. There are several chemical tests for

STRIPED TAFFETA DRESS



The Dress is of the Princess Style, the Waist and Skirt Being Cut in One. It is Shirred at the Waist and Hips. The Front Panel of the Dress is Plain With a Vest of Light Blue Satin Which is Embroidered With Gold Thread. The Skirt Has a Cuff Hem. The Sleeves Are of Georgette Crepe and Very Full. A Little Above the Elbow it is Shirred and Below the Elbow at the Wrist it is Also Shirred. A Deep Plaited Ruffle Finishes the Sleeve.

The dress should be cut a little lower in front than back.

Fold the towel in two again, lengthwise, and cut up the center of the front half.

The raw edges round the neck and each side front opening should be neatly hemmed, then the neck and down the front, if liked, trimmed with a narrow edging of lace or crocheted, and pretty ribbon can be sewed on at the neck to tie in a bow at the throat.

A cape of this description will be found most useful when dressing the hair with the dress or blouse already on; often there are times when it is not convenient to take them off, and the cape will save the dress.

The idea is not limited to towels; any piece of linen or print will do equally well if made in the same way. It is not intended to act as a dressing-jacket, but is a kind of emergency garment, and can be used at such times when there is not anything suitable to hand.

When dressing the hair with any wash, it is wise to put a cape of this kind over a dressing-jacket if one has one on, for often a little of the liquid spills and is most likely to stain a delicate material. The cape washes, of course, like a towel, so that nothing harms it, for after a good boiling it is as good as new again.

Effective Beads.

Yellow beads on a black cord, or heads combining green, gold and blue tones on a dull blue cord, are very effective, as are amber and jet beads on a yellow cord. Pretty combinations can be made, and, as they are not at all expensive and can be made at home, one can possess a number of them. Some are finished with a silk tassel, while others are made from small beads in tassel form, ending at the top with a large bead. Quite new are the long braided chains made of flat silk cord, using two contrasting colors to each strand and braiding as flat as possible. Finish each end with a tassel made by fringing the braid.

A Garden Apron.

You may look most attractive in your garden if you don a big flowered cretonne apron, topped by a floppy sun hat to match. Then, when you kneel to weed, cleanliness is insured by a "kneeling pad." "A what?" you ask. A kneeling pad is a flat cushion—cretonne on the upper side, table cloth next to the ground, with a filling of some fiber between. These pads splendidly protect milady's gown.

distinguishing between linen and cotton but these are not practical for the average housewife and are not always sure. The microscopic test is the only one which is absolutely certain in all cases.

If one wishes to be sure she is buying linen, it is well to remember that one seldom gets linen when paying cotton prices.—Charlotte E. Carpenter, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Cream Filling for Layer Cake.

One cupful powdered sugar, one quarter cupful hot water. Let them simmer; beat white of an egg and mix with above. When cold add one-half cupful chopped raisins, one-half cupful of chopped walnuts, one tablespoonful of grated cocoanut.

To Extract Onion Juice.

Housewives, try using a lemon squeezer to extract onion juice; there will be no injury to the eyes. Slice off the root end of the onion and proceed as with half a lemon, using a glass or aluminum lemon juice extractor.—McCall's Magazine.

COOL SUMMER DRINKS

BEVERAGES THAT ARE ENJOYABLE ON THE HOT DAYS.

Hostess Here Should Make a Selection Delightful for Her Guests and Consequently of Natural Pleasure to Herself.

Recipes for cooling beverages are ever welcome at this season, when the hostess is eager to tempt her guests.

Claret Cup.—An old friend, good if properly made, but a very insipid compound if not. The following is an old English recipe for this delectable summer drink: Stand a bottle of claret and one of soda water on ice to cool. Put a tablespoonful of granulated sugar in a claret jug with a wine glass of brandy and blend thoroughly. Add three strips of lemon peel, cut into bits, and two strips of cucumber rind, also two sprigs of fresh green mint and a tablespoonful of maraschino. Add the claret and soda water, stir well together, ice and serve immediately.

Mint Punch.—Make a syrup by boiling one quart of water and two cupfuls of sugar 20 minutes. Bruise and separate a dozen sprigs of mint, cover with one and one-half cupfuls of boiling water and steep for 10 minutes. Then strain and add to the syrup. Add the juice of eight lemons, two oranges, a cupful of strawberry juice and set aside to cool. When ready to serve, add one pint of claret, a large piece of ice and enough water to dilute. Garnish with mint leaves and strawberries.

India Punch.—The juice of two oranges and six lemons, one cupful of water and one cupful of sugar; boil for 10 minutes. Add this to one pint of cold tea. Chill and serve, adding a few strawberries and cherries for garnishing.

Canton Punch.—Chop a pound of Canton ginger (the kind that comes in earthenware jars), add eight cupfuls of cold water and two cupfuls of sugar. Cover and let stand half an hour. Then gradually bring to the boiling point and boil for 15 minutes. Then add a cupful each of orange and lemon juice. When cool, strain and serve with crushed ice.

English Lemonade.—Pare two oranges and six lemons as thinly as possible and steep them in a quart of hot (not boiling) water for four hours. Boil one and a quarter pounds of granulated sugar in three pints of water. Combine the two liquids, and add the juice of six oranges, and a dozen lemons. Stir well, strain and ice.

Cretonne Handbags.

There is a rage for things made of cretonne—not cushions and slips to cover the chairs and curtains, but things to wear.

One of the latest cretonne novelties is the cretonne handbag. It is not necessarily cheap, as the fabric from which it is made might make one think it is. For it is made and mounted in an expensive, as well as in a cheap, way. The expensive mount shows a silk lining and a substantial metal frame of good quality, and this sort of handbag can be appropriately carried with the most elaborate lingerie frock. The cheaper cretonne handbag is also pretty with lingerie frocks, especially at the seashore or in the country.

Chicken Broth With Rice.

Select a soft-meated fowl (milk-fed, if possible); disjoint and prepare for stewing. Cover with sufficient water; bring to the boil, and place in the fireless cooker for four hours or more, or simmer gently over a slow fire until tender, adding boiling water when necessary. Cook sufficient rice to thicken soup and for a pudding next day. Season the broth with salt, pepper and bay leaf.

The pieces of chicken may be lifted, drained, floured, seasoned and fried in butter, a little broth being reserved to add to the browned butter for the gravy. Garnish with parsley or cress.

Salt Fish Sausage.

Soak one pound of salt cod over night, cook and free from bones, cut fine and mix with equal amount of mashed potatoes; add pinch of mustard, pepper to taste and one egg well beaten. Mix well and form into large sausage with floured hands; have hot bacon fat in frying pan one inch deep, roll until nicely browned. Heat one can peas in their liquor, drain and fill center of platter, placing sausage around the edge. This makes an appetizing surprise for any man's table, either rich or poor.

Fragments of Cold Meat.

Fill an earthen dish with alternate layers of thinly sliced cold boiled potatoes and cold roast meat, well moistened with a brown sauce. Instead of a crust the dish is covered with a thick layer of boiled rice, which is dotted with bits of butter and sprinkled with cheese. It is browned in the oven, and just before serving the dish is decorated with triangles of toast and sprigs of parsley. This is a good way to serve a curry of fish or chicken.

To Clean Blankets.

To clean blankets or all wool garments shave up half a bar of any good laundry soap, add four tablespoonfuls of ammonia, put in the tub and half fill the tub with cold water. Enter the articles to be cleaned and let soak for hours. Then rinse in water containing four tablespoonfuls of ammonia. Do not wring. The articles will be just like new and will not shrink.

Varnishing Suitcases.

Straw suitcases and shopping bags can be made to last longer and can be improved in looks by the yearly application of a coat of cheap wagon varnish. This treatment also makes them waterproof.—Good Housekeeping Magazine.

Uncooked Salad Dressing.

One can evaporated milk, two eggs well beaten, one cupful vinegar, one-half cupful melted butter, two teaspoonfuls mustard, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful sugar.